Pestage to Foreign Countries added

THE SUN, New York City. The Dernocratic State Convention performed the work of committing its delegates. to the National Convention unqualifiedly to GROVER CLEVELAND and guardedly to his principles in a mechanical and onthely unenthusiastic manner vesterday. The State is to be represented in its delegates st large in St. Louis by Mr. GEORGE RAINES Rochester, Roswell P. Flower and Ep-WARD COOPER of New York, and ALFRED C.

CHAPIN of Kings. One part of the work of the committees slayed the calling of the evening session. That was an effort to have the Convendon approve the MILLS bill. Mr. W. BOURKE COCKRAN and others had much say against this plan. At the close proceedings not prearranged were permitted in the shape of addresses by Mr. COCKRAN and Mr. DOUGHERTY, both, however, in thorough keeping with the spirit of to Convention.

To Whom It Most Concerns.

The name of Mr. CLEVELAND will be precented by the delegates from this State to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. This, at least, was settled yesterday. Does it follow that Mr. CLEVELAND, if nominated, would carry this State, or that he could muster so large or certain a majority as could easily be rallied for a Western Demcorat, unburdened by local antagonisms, entirely untrammelled by ties of local faction. and therefore sure to bring out the whole vote of the party? That is the question which the enforcement of the two-thirds rule not only permits, but admonishes the National Convention to consider long and carefully; and there are reasons why the delegates from Southern States should ponder it with special deliberation and anxiety. Their constituents will have to furnish the bulk of the votes needed in the electoral colleges to slect a Democratic President. They will, therefore, have a moral right to dictate the course of the Convention at St. Louis, and upon their heads will rest the burden of responsibility for triumph or for defeat.

Are the Southern delegates alive to the

supreme gravity of the responsibility to which their people will sternly hold them, should their selection of a Democratic nomince at St. Louis prove a disastrous blunder? Do they realize that if, through precipitation or lack of foresight upon their part in calculating the availability of candidates. the Democracy shall lose the Presidency in 1868, it is most unlikely that the nineteenth century will witness the election of another Democratic President? This for reasons too often overlooked by our Southern friends. and from which their astute Republican opponents have hitherto been careful to divert attention. Before the next Presidential election comes, the census of 1890 will have been taken, and the representation of the several States in the electoral colleges will have been reapportioned. The only Southern State which is expected to exhibit inhabitants is Texas; the other commonwealths beyond the Potomac and Ohio can only be counted on to maintain their normal ratio of growth. The centre, consequently, of the nation's population will be shifted by the coming census still further to the North- as if the two parts of the Union were sepwest, and it will be no longer possible for the Democracy to elect a President without adding to the solid South many more votes from Northern States in the electoral colleges than are now needed. It may be possible to capture those additional Northern votes. should the Democratic party retain the Presidency for four years more. To do so will be almost hopeless, should it now be driven out of office But it is not only on the electoral reappor-

tionment, due to the anticipated disclosures of the next census, that Republicans are counting for a vast improvement in their guard over the citadel of revealed religion. political situation should they now manage to regain the Presidency. They profess to believe that at least three Southern States, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, belong to them, and although they are too sagacious to reveal their plan in advance, they are undoubtedly determined to recover them. Never would those States have been surrendered by Mr. HAYES had his title to the Presidency been unimpeachable, and the secret of his party's antipathy to him is the knowledge that he sacrificed their fundamental interests to facilitate a fraud committed for his personal advantage. But for GARPIELD'S premature decease, pretexts would surely have been found by the last Administration for dragooning those States back into the place to which the preponderance of their negro population ostensibly assigns them. Let not the Southern Democrats be deceived in this matter. If they want to maintain a white man's government in the States where the census attests an excess of blacks over whites, they must elect a Democratic President. To that end they should recognize the absolute manualission movement which began late necessity of doing nothing in a hurry at St. Louis, but move, on the contrary, with the utmost prudence, soberness, and circumspection, like men fully conscious of their thousand immigrant laborers from Europe, own accountability, and of the tremendous stake of the Southern people in this contest. Had the cool and far-sighted leaders of the

Bouthern Democracy—the sons or successors of the men who throughout the greater part | freed all his at once. In short, before New of this century have awayed the councils of the Democratic party-known at Chleago in 1880 the truth about Mr. CLEVELAND'S strength in his own State, would they have turned a deaf ear to the notes of warning? Had they foreseen that, aided by a ludiarous but none the less effective accident, he could only get a beggarly plurality of Rio de Janeiro about two thousand, it is

of less than 1,100 votes, would they ever have adopted him as their candidate for President? They were gulled and bamboozled then, but now the truth is all before them. What will they do about it?

The Presbyterian Centenary.

The Centennial General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in this country will be held at Philadelphia during this week and the next. On Thursday, the 24th, will be celebrated specifically the centenary of the organization of the first General Assembly, which took place at that town May 24, 1788,

The Presbyterians had obtained a foothold in the colonies more than a century before that date, so that this celebration is also spoken of as commemorating the 250th anniversary of the Church in America. They had a church of the Dutch branch of the family in New York as early as 1619, or one year before the lauding on Plymouth Rock, and fifty years later Scotch Presbyterians, driven hither by the persecutions of the STUARTS, and established themselves in Virginia. The Huguenots also founded churches in this country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, so that in 1705 a Presbytery was formed at Philadelphia, and twelve years from that the first Synod was assembled there. When the first General Assembly was organized in 1788 there were already twelve Presbyteries and four Synods. This body formally adopted the Westminster Standards, except so far as concerned the article giving civil magistrates power in the Church, it having made solemn declaration in favor of the strict separation of Church and State in this republic.

From the earliest days, the Presbyterian in this country have been distinguished for their conservatism in religion and their prosperity in worldly affairs. Of them it may be truly said that godliness has been great gain, so that now the aggregate of wealth among Presbyterians is greater than in any other of the Protestant churches, and therefore they have always exercised an influence in the community disproportionate to their numbers, which are limited as compared with the Baptists and Methodists. They have also clung with peculiar tenacity to their old ways and tenets, though of late years there seems to be an increasing disposition to relaxation in those respects, the strict Calvinism which lies at the basis of their doctrines not being so satisfactory to the theological mind as it was in past times. The growing inclination toward liturgical worship in this day, when the old doctrinal standards are less venerated in the Protestant Churches generally, is also tending to divert many descendants of wealthy Pres byterian families from the colorless forms of the Presbyterian service, and to make the Episcopal Church attractive to them, in the large towns more especially. Even if they do not become communicants of that Church they frequent its services.

But the Presbyterian Church, in its many branches, is still one of the most numerous and powerful of Protestant communions there being, according to the latest statistics, about 1,300,000 Presbyterians of one kind and another in this country, to 4,500,000 Methodists and 3,725,000 Baptists, while the Congregationalists now include less than 500,000, and the Episcopalian communion about the same number. It does not seem probable that these different Presbyterian families will ever be brought together into one; but at the centennial celebration, next week Thursday, an effort will be made to do away with the division on a merely geographical line, or, in other words, to consolidate the Northern and the Southern General Assemblies. Their separation was caused by the civil war, but now that the two parts of the country are firmly welded together by a common devotion to the Union there is no justification for its longer continuance.

A movement to bring about a similar consolidation of the Methodists has been proposed in the General Conference in session at our Metropolitan Opera House. For social and political reasons, no less than religious, both of these great denominations ought to obliterate the sectional lines by which they are now so unjustifiably divided. It is high time to give up these distinctions between Northern and Southern Churches arate in purpose and sentiment, instead of being parts of the same country animated by a common patriotism and having interests altogether in common.

There is now just as much reason for splitting the Methodists and Presbyterians up into Western and Eastern as into Northern and Southern, and their consolidation without respect to mere geographical considerations will have a tendency to strengthen the bonds that now bind the different parts of the Union together more firmly than ever before in our history. Besides, faith needs now to arm itself to the utmost to meet the advancing and arrogant hosts of infidelity, and with united ranks to stand

The Overthrow of Slavery in Brazil. One of the greatest events in Brazil's history, one of the most memorable in the civilization of to-day, has just occurred. The tidings that the new Ministry, formed only two months ago, was deliberating upon asking the Legislature to fix a definite and early | heavy mortgages on the new, they put up date for the abolition of bondage throughout the empire, was quickly followed by news that a Government measure for immediate emancipation had been introduced Now, before surprise at the rapidity of this action had worn away, comes the announcement that the Senate also has passed this ill and that the Princess Regent has sent the good news to old Dom PEDRO, who lies gravely ill at Milan.

When it is remembered how long a period the legislation for compensated emancipation has covered, and that only a year ago the Cabinet of Baron DE COTEGIPE still shrank from setting a day on which bondage should absolutely cease, this present overwhelming assault on Brazilian slavery is startling. The process of undermining the huge fabric was prolonged, but the crash has taken little time for its accomplishment. But there were tokens of the early fate of slavery in the extraordinary last autumn on several great plantations, and has continued since. In the province of San Paulo, when the planters found that up to midsummer they had secured fifteen with more promised, their chief fears disappeared. Several great families promised freedom to their slaves for this year or next. The FERRAIRAS agreed to liberate their 1,500, the Phanos their 500; while Minister Prano Year's Day, over 10,000 slaves were manumitted in San Paulo glone, while twice as many more had previously received pledges of freedom at various times before the year

dom of 240 slaves to Pope LEO. Stampedes of slaves told the same story of a crumbling institution. In the provin-

AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

1890. In the province of Minas Geraes one

diocese made a jubilee present of the free-

said, abandoned the plantations near Campos and escaped into the town, where they found shelter. About four hundred had made a successful break for liberty near Santos, in San Paulo. Provincial legislatures began to worry the owners of slaves with taxes on this sort of property. The law of 1885 had declared free all slaves not re-registered; and when the returns of the registry, which closed March 30, 1887, came slowly in, it was found that the slave population had apparently been diminished by much deliberate non-registry, some planters taking this mode of conferring freedom, or giving up the fight. For scores of thousands they have accepted the Government's prices, graded according to age, or the offers of anti-slavery leagues.

The remaining life of slavery was evidently to be short, aithough most foreign onlookers hardly expected to see it go so quickly as it has gone. There was plainly an outburst of enthusiasm at the end, sweeping away barriers of caution. Not that the motives underlying the gradual emancipation policy were unworthy of honor. To overthrow slavery by civil war ends many difficult problems by simply involving them in the common wreck. But Brazil had not undertaken to cut her knot with the sword. Her people were willing to pay heavily to make their country a land of freedom. There were grave considerations at stake. It was feared that the great coffee-producing industry of the empire would be ruined by the failure to procure adequate labor at a price that would allow Brazil to compete with other nations. Then financial troubles were dreaded, since many slaves on large plantations were hypothecated for loans.

But through doubts and fears the emancipation movement went on. Something more than twenty years ago Dom Pedro II. freed the Government slaves. A few years later, in 1871, came the Rio Branco law, which declared that children born of slave mothers after that date should be free, and which also began the system of compensated emancipation. In 1885 came the great measure freeing outright all slaves over sixty, reducing and fixing the liberatory values of slaves according to age, and providing an increased emancipation fund, with bounties for imported labor. The operation of this bill was expected to end slavery within ten or twelve years, but now we find a law passed for its total abolition. The particulars of this great enactment are not yet at hand, but if it is like the similar project introduced last year by Deputy CELSO, son of the former liberal Premier, it will provide against the ruin of the agricultural system by exacting remunerated labor from the freedmen for a year or two to come.

More Churches Needed.

According to the Record and Guide, an organ of the real estate and building interests, there is a great deficiency in church accommodations in the part of the town to the west of Central Park. Until recently this region was very slow of settlement, as compared with the east side, but now it is rapidly filling up with a population whose demands in the way of houses of worship are unsatisfied.

It seems that there are at present only about a dozen churches, Catholic and Protestant, in the whole of this region from Sixtysixth street to 104th street, and that they are so inadequate for the accommodation of the neighboring worshippers that many of the people are compelled to take long journeys to churches of their faith further down town and far to the eastward.

Inasmuch as it is evident that this is destined to be the most elegant part of the town in the course of time, its deficiency in respect of churches of course attracts much attention among the various denominations, and hence there is no danger that it will long continue. Already there are projects for building six or seven new houses of worship of a very costly kind, and as population of the richer sort increases many others will be put up. The present anxiety as to provisions for the spiritual wants of the region is accordingly greatest among the landowners, who would like to see the vicinity beautified and made attractive by the erection of imposing church edifices. As the great Episcopal Cathedral is to be a central object in this part of the town, the are sure to be gratified in the end.

It is unfortunate that it is impossible to move there bodily some of the many churches of the sort in the region between Fourth and Sixth avenues, and northward from Fourteenth street, which are unable to get congregations large enough to fill them where they are. Several of these churches, all of them Protestant, are now for sale, or lately have been sold for secular purposes, and the remainder are much more than sufficient for the demands of their several denominations. This is the case more particularly with the Baptist and Presbyterian churches, which might be reduced by onehalf without crowding the attendants.

Taking the Protestant churches of the town as a whole, it would not be unsafe to say that one-quarter of their sittings are unoccupied every Sunday. When the town extended above Fourteenth street, the societies on the lower streets began to follow their congregations and move up into the more fashionable region, and with the proceeds of their down-town property and by the aid of grander edifices in harmony with their new surroundings. When the upper region had grown in importance, in population, and in elegance, many other churches were erected in the Chamber of Deputies and passed. by Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, and Episcopalians, until the strip of territory affected by fashion was oversupplied with such edifices. As the worldly circumstances of their congregations improved, many of the younger people in the other churches began to drop away to the Episcopalian, as more fashtonable and more satisfactory to their æsthetic requirements, with the consequence that of the rest only those with famous preachers for pas-

tors are now anywhere near filled on Sunday. Therefore we advise those who are prosecting new churches for the region to the west of Central Park to take warning from past experience, and to consult actual wants rather than mere denominational pride and emulation in putting up houses of worship in a vicinity which they expect to become the chief seat of wealth and fashion.

In the Democratic State Convention last night the Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTT, in a speech bringing the exercises to a close, said that the President had declared against "high protecion." and that he had "staked the issue upon it." Evidently Mr. DOUGHERTY has not studied Mr. CLEVELAND's message with attention. For the articles Mr. CLEVELAND dealt with in that locument he was against any protection at all. high or low.

If the 40,000 negroes of the beautiful island of Grenada were well informed respecting their family histories they might have a little jubila tion over the exiled King Ja Ja, who is now on his way from West Africa to live among them He happens to come from one of the hotbeds of the old slave trade, and he represents the sort of native kings who used to lay waste the in land villages and carry the hapless people in chains to the coast to await the coming of the is that bore them off to America.

this fine source of profit was cut off the little chiefs discovered another gold mine, and ever since along many hundreds of miles of coast no produce or goods have passed to or from the interior without paying heavy blackmail to the coast chiefs. It was for taking up arms against the British principle of free trade that King Ja Ja has been bundled into a ship himself, and is now on the way to join the multitudes whom his fathers sent to the West Indies.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Brooklyn Eagle, puts in a timely argument against all needless quarrels and bitternesses in the Democratic party. The Eagle is wiser in its day and more patriotic in its counsels than many political authorities that seem to possess a greater amount of immediate influence.

In unity there is strength; in discord, ruin. SAMUEL J. RANDALL, whom pobody suppose

of cavalry .-- Courier Journal Yes, and his war record was honorable and truly democratic, as his political record has been over since.

Mr. RANDALL is one of the great statesmen

of this country. When the same platform furnishes an opportunity for immediate comparison, as in last night's Convention, it becomes evident that the presence of the Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, as recognized orator in our town, offers no serious menace to the prestige of the Hon. BOURKE COURRAN. DOUGHERTY's gesticulation is more highly and elaborately cultivated; but, in espects, Cocknan's oratorical gifts are much higher.

THE ADMINISTRATION MACHINE TURNS And It Begins to Crush the Statesmen Opposed to its Tariff Programme.

From the Cincinnati Enquires WASHINGTON, May 14 .- To secure the passage of a tariff bill President Cleveland now bending his energies and the powerful resources of his great office. The recalcitrants within the party are to be disciplined, not in a mere primitive sense, but rather slugged. The line is fast being drawn, and by the time of taking the vote such Democrats as do not see the light as the President does are to be cast in the dark. No more offices for them, and the exercise of the veto power to defeat the public buildings in which they may have local interest. This is real

war, but it is likewise politics. From what can be learned the President does which the opposing parties will do battle will force the Senate to oppose whatever bill the House may pass. The Senate's action can be discounted. Free tobacco and reduced sugar is about as far as it will go. The House would hardly compromise on this, and, if it did, nine chances in ten a Presidential veto would interpose. If the Congress be driven by heat to adjourn without action, the President might call it back in special session and keep it here until a tariff reform policy was doubly emphasized in the very heart of the Presidential battle. Mr. Cleveland is a man of resolute purpose, and he may quite forcibly remind Congress of its obligations as he interprets them.

Moreover, the Administration programme is gaining strength. The recent Congressional Conventions in Ohio, which disciplined and directed Seney and rejected Wilkins, show how powerful an Administration can be when it exerts its resources.

LIKELY REPUBLICAN DARK HORSE, McKinley of Ohio May Prove the Garfield

From the Denver Republican.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—A shrewd political observer, speaking of the possibility of a dark horse in the Republican Convention, said: "You remember that when Garfield went to Chicago in the interest of Mr. Sherman, there were a few men who, before he left his seat in the House, said: That man is more likely to be nominated at Chicago than any one else. There are some men in the House now who look at McKinley of Ohio as the man who may prove to be the Garfield of the Convention of 1888. He was an original Blaine man; his district was for Staine. He is loyal to Sherman, and will go to Chicago in his interest; but he is popular in sents emphatically the protection theory, which is un questionably to be the leading issue of the campaign

From the Erockiyn Eagle, May 14. Of course, the Convention will be a unit for needed reenforcements, and by keeping under the reactionary and rapacious elements the Bour-bons and the thieves, he continues to be especially loved for the enemies that he has made. There will be time, painfully realizes that Mr. Cieveland has him by the hair with a grip not to be disregarded. His mastery over the fellows is the greatest victory of moral strengt over to elemons is the greatest victory of moral strength over sordid forces that any party ever has experienced, since Cleveland's only modern Presidential peer, Abraham Lincoln, took the men of such and much and slush in the Republican party and knocked their heads

One Victim of a Memorable Crime.

From the Philadelphia Times. Theodore Tilton is still in Paris, no longer tall, bandsome and erect, but nent and broken by either regret or remorse. A traveller who saw him lately says that his fuxuriant hair, which he still wears in many like fashion about his shoulders, is almost white in color His complexion is a dead white and his features are be coming more prominent with age. He lives in a modest way-no American knows exactly where-and is occasionally seen at the bookstores or on the Avenue de l'Opera. His principal place of resort is the Cafe de la Regence, which is in the Kne "t. Honore, facing the open place in front of the Comedie Française. Here he dron in every afternoon at 4 or 5 o clock, and here he may be found thenceforward until dinner time, deeply absorbed in chesa. When asked recently whether he expected to return to this country, he smiled sadiy and shook his

head. "It would do no good." was his only reply. BATH, N. Y., May 15,-Patrick Dowling was shot by Thomas Redding near the Soldiers' Home fast night. Redding attempted to pare the limits without a pass, and Dowling, being on duty as Sergeant of Police. remonstrated with him and endeavored to see him. While they were talking fledding suddenly slipped out a revolver and shot Dowing in the side, the bullet passing into the abdomen. Everal more shots were first without effect. Bedding went to Ramona, and was there arrested on a warrant issued by 'coroner Suttom. Dowling is sinking rapidly and cannot live many hours.

Mayor Hewitt Not at the Convention. The City Departments looked lonely yester-

day. Many officials were at the Democratic State Conrention. The Mayor was at his desk all day, but had few seems feweral of the visiting delegates called on him, with ex-Mayor Copper and district Attorney Pellows, the Assersaid by proposed to aftend to his business and it other people attend conventions.

City Property Sold. Comptroller Myers sold at public auction yesterday the old primary achool in Waverley place to James J. Barr for Sis, 5-6. A part of the old aqueduct at Nuty-first street and Ninth avenue was offered, but there ware no budgers. A lot at the cornier of 129th afreet and Twelfth avenue was sold to A. Lustig for \$20,500.

Smuggled Goods in a Petticont. The summer season for Surveyor Beattie's staff of women inspectors was opened yesterday by in-spector Belle Lawrence. She seized a well-stuffed comfortable worn as a petitional by Miss Hadwig Henle, who came from Hamburg on the bearing in the garment half word of piles and dill pilab. In spectors from Rown and Fin Dennius gathered in 3,000 cigars on the Ningara, from Havana.

Baby Busting May Go Ahead and Appeal. The General Term of the Supreme Court resterday deuted the motion of the course of Miss Ciara Campbuil who obtained a verdict last January of \$10.000 against Coffee Merchant Charles Arborkie to dismiss the appear taken by the latter because the na-pers had not been served within the time specified by law.

Paul Renouard, the distinguished French artist has recenity joined the staff of Harper's Weekly, and the first installment of his work appears in this men at Washington, and presents free-hand black-and-white sketches of Roger Q. Mills of Texas and William L. Wilson of West Virginia. This drawing is asceedingly clever and interesting, and his work in the Weskiy is sure to attract widespread and deserved attention.

CONTRACTOR AND ARREST MEDICAL PROPERTY OF ACCOUNT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The real estate agents have sold the land on the east side of the Park over and over again so many times that the price has got so high that there are no more deal-ings there. Of late years they have been devoting them-selves to becoming the west side lots. They are an ingenious ot of men. One of them, in a recently published article. advances as an argument in behalf of the west side that there can be no malaria there because the sun rising in the east shines directly upon the west side fronts facing Park all the morning and dispels the mists and dampness arising from the Park during the night, which on the east side hover around the shaded fronts of the houses until midday breeding disease. This is charm-ingly novel: what a pity the agents never thought of it when they were consigning people to early graves by selling them east side lots at fabulous prices.

Speaker Comptroller Col. Samuel Pickinson of Jersey City isn't as blithe some and gay as he was before the High License bill was passed by the Republicans of the last Legislature. Being Speaker and a leading party man, he had to stand by the caucus, and he did it like a man; but he has thereby got Jersey City down on him ly just as large a majority as though he had been the sole deviser and creator of the high license ules. Ille nice little Republican district went several hundred Democratic at the last city election, the "combine" by which he held his place as Comptroller in a Democratic dministration is "busted," and the prospects for the Republicans is his county next fall are very sad. He says high license may be a good thing, and good politics, too, for the State at large, but just where it's going to help him in Hudson county he doesn't see.

The wholesale fireworks stores on Park place have begun to bloom, along with the tulips in the City Hall Park. The present display of flags and banners upon their outer walls is only a mild forerunner of the gorgeous decorations that will be there next month, but it serves to remind the gamins that now is the time to save up

New York clubmen are commenting upon the fact that the past few years seem to have been an unfor-tunate era for the Brooklyn Club the resort of some of the howling swells of Kings county. It is recalled that Ferdinand Ward, Nat Hatch, and Charles De Baun were nembers of the club and that lienry S. Ives still prances brough its cerriders.

The Hon Larry Jerome will start for the Adirondacks on Friday, to get "some of those line large trout," as he remarked to H. C. Duval, Mr. Depew's private secretary yesterday. If there are bears around, Mr. Jerome will get some of them, too. He will shortly be joined by the Puke of Mariborough, and a campaign against the almon of the Restigouche will be planned. Mr. Jerome says he will endeavor to make the Duke's visit pleasant. and Mr. Depew advised Mr. Jerome not to forget to take the swell Englishman to either of the National Conventions. Doubtless Mr. Jerome's friend would see many things to interest him at St. Louis and Chicago.

It is declared that not one man in a theusand knows how to carry a closed umbreila up the elevated stairs.
The thoughtiess ones swing their umbreilas somewhat after the fashion of an ancient battering ram, with the point reversed, and thuse behind are frequently poked and jabbed. Often the point of the umbrella is danger-ously close to the eyes. It is noticed that ladies, whether onsciously or not hold umbrellas perpendicularly thus avoiding all danger to those near them.

Some of the base ball enthusiasts of the town fear that before the season ends there will be a sort of respectable riot on Staten Island. The rivalry between the Bergen Point and the Staten Island nines has cultated the ave pathies of the young ladies, the sweethearts, and the sisters of the young men, and at the games they do not nesitate to emphatically declare their loyalty to the respective nines. The fair critics denlore all blunders with advantage gained by their favorites.

One who has had experience says that some boarding house mistresses have a system of bunco which is an plied to young men who seek to reat single rooms. In answer to an advertisement a room containing a beauti-ful pier glass. Axminister carpet, fine furniture, beautifully upholstered, and everything in keeping is shown to the young man. He is in luck, he thinks, and prompt lay when he will send his duds. He comes. He gets the same room, but the fine furnishings have given place to inferior goods that are frequently almost shab by and are certainly uninviting.

After a struggle of months, which at one time presaged years of turmoil, and which, incidentally, necesstated the ripping to pieces of a time-honored constitu-tion, the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn Beights has been permitted to employ a chef, and the club members are correspondingly happy. The Excelsion is the oldest amateur base ball club in the country, though it long since, as a club, abandoned active interest in the game. and Livingston streets opposite St Ann's Church. Its demanded all of these. The ancient order of honorables in the Excelsior fought these demands. They didn't cars a copper for a snack of beer and a cold wing at midnight. But the young men forced the fight and last Saturday night saw the halo of victory over their banners. The chef was installed, and every mother's son, in honor of the event, ate six times more than he need named in his honor that will rattle down the hallways

iouse." as its members dubit borrowing a figure from the numericature of civil parliaments. In plain words, with him. Now the politicians are mind as much as any hated and feared him, because they realize that he is a longer beaued politician man any of them. Himself has given to them a leader His Administration has made for them a record. His message has given to them as are not to be found buttonholing delegates in the lobbles or resting in the way of the report. uring the hours of the Conference session are seat. tered about the galleries beloing the supporters of their favorite measures with vigorous rounds of appliane. Just now they are putting in their best licks for their respective candidates for episcopal honors. It may be said that the "third house" is almost unanimous in the view that Bishop Taylor should be elevated to a rank co-ordinate with that of the members of the Episcopal Board One of them said vesterday that in the West Bishop Taylor was recarded as the greatest evangelist since St Paul, and unless favorable action were taken on his use the missionary collections would be greatly diminished. After the election of Pishops the greater part of the "third house" will disappear

Col John it Jenes of Tampa, Fia, now in this city, is well known in the South as a criminal lawyer, and a strong supporter of the Irish National cause. He was the only man in southern Florida who took the stump a the last Congressional election for the Labor candidate.

A writer in the Easton Herald says that the Beston girl eeds a walking master, and vigorously denounces the gait in vogue, which is characterized as "the sloppy, hippity hon the waddle, and the bounce." Eyider the Henild writer " sees through a glass darkly," or else be forgets that woman has many things to ponder upon when she is out on the avenue, which often worre her and make her lose some of her self-control may be occupied with the purchase of a new spring bonnet, or some equally weighty transaction, and under such an influence her movements may betoken an elastic ity which is picturesquely, if not elegantly, described as "the sloppy, hippity hop, the waddle, and the bounce." But if the Boston girls really show such temeutable defects in their style of walking, they should make a trip to New York and get points from their sisters here

People who live anywhere within sight of the trains papers to find out whether there is going to be a ball game at the Polo grounds on any afternoon. They car look out for a passing train going up town, and if it is crowded inside and out, with tough-looking youngsters fairly bubbling over the gates at every platform there is certainly a game that afternoon. Nothing else will crowd the trains from early in the afternoon until 4

Red canaries sell for 80 apiece in the bird stores. They are said to be preduced from the eggs of a ordinary canary that has been fed on Cayenne pepper. The young birds also are kept on a red pepper diet natil they are full grown and their plumage has become a settled and permanent red. Some doubt this story, but it is stuck to by all the bird dealers.

Flowers can be bought in this city at prices that ould astonish the patrons of the shops of regular flor ists. A large proportion of the flowers which supply these shope come from the hotheuses of raisers in the retail trade, but if one takes the trouble to go to the hot houses they will sell a big bunch of panetes and hell trope for a quarter: illies ramelias, mignomette, and a few roses are added for a quarter more, and for a dollar the purchaser can walk through the hothouses and take his choice of whatever is blooming. Few roacs are raised in these bothouses. They bring so little at wi sale that it is said not to pay to raise them except where they are made a specialty and great quantities of them produced. The finest roses for the New York market are said to come from New Jersey, the Orange being especially productive of fine varieties.

The coming fate of the Polo grounds is seen in the recent encroachment on the Manhattan Athletic grounds. between Luith and Ninth avenues, at Eighty sixth street. Land in that vicinity has been getting valuab for building purposes lately, and the Manhattans have already had to surrender several city lots out of the cormer of their grounds. The fences have been moved back and an odd-shaped niche is left in the southwest corner of the formerly regular shaped grounds. Its corner ju-missed taking a side out of the track.

No Broken Lots Taken. Citizen-Officer, I've had my watch stelon. Policeman—A gold one! Citizen—No, a Waterbury. Policeman—Well, just star

They Seem to be a Fatture Against the New

From the London Times. Panis, May 3 .- The Times published, up

Paris May 3.—The Times published, upward of a month ago, an account of the experiments in firing with the steel cupola turrets manufactured at the works in St. Chamond, Chattlion, and Commentry. It was explained that the discovery of the new explosives had induced the military engineers to construct forts composed of an enormous block of concrete, within which the space was obtained necessary to reseive a small garrison, stores, and the turret, or two turrets, armed with cannon, sometimes simply rotatory like those of St. Chamond, sometimes simply rotatory like those of St. Chamond, sometimes rotatory, descending and ascending, like those of Chatilion and Commentry. The firing with the turrets had given excellent results.

The second portion of the experiments, not less important and interesting, has just been conducted in the presence of M. de Freyeinet. The question was whether the turrets after their great success in firing on the enemy, could themselves stand fire. Had this been the case France, by means of a series of ferts, could have supplied the gap in her frontiers and stopped the invader long enough to mobilize behilm the protection of these works.

Unfortunately, the experiment does not seem to have been satisfactory. The turrets were shattered by the larst shot, and became terrible projectiles, for the fragments of steel struck with the violence of a cannon ball. The firing, it is true, was at 140 metres, whereas in a real siege the distance would be 3,000 or 4,000 metres. There is, however, nothing to show that the accuracy and force of the explosives would be lessaned by distance, so that the result is very significant, for the possibility of an effective armanent of frontiers, if what is said be correct, is placed in doubt.

The coating of concrete, indeed, has resisted, but this is an illusory resistance, for a fort which resists without arms is really no fort, and is no obstacle to an enemy smarch. The newspapers to-may argue that the fortresses must be conted with concrete, but this is a bazar

stray.

One conclusion, however, which was not looked for at Chalons resulted clearly from the last experiments—namely, that an fron plate, whatever its thickness, does not offer sufficient resistance to the new explosives, and that ironelad ships are alrendy practically useless, and are condemned without ever having had a chance of showing what they could do. How many militards have been spent in vain! What labor has been thrown away, without one experiment being made which could be turned to account! o account!

THE GREAT MACKENZIE BASIN. Report on the Enormous Field of the Future

That Lies in British America From the London Telegraph.

OTTAWA, May 3.—Senator Schultz's committee, appointed to inquire into the resources of the Great Mackenzio Basin, report that the extent of the resources of the Great Mackenzio Basin, report that the extent of the resion is 1.250,089 square miles; that its coast line on the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay measures 5,000 miles, over one half of it being equally accessible to whallog and scaling craft; that the navigable coast lines of the larger lakes of the region extend for 4,000 miles; that river navigation is practicable for 2.750 miles; that within the region there is a possible area of 655,000 square miles if for potato growing, 407,000 suitable for the cultivation of barley, and 316,000 for that of wheat; that the pastoral area is equal to 890,000 square miles; that 150,000 square miles are auriferous, and that the evidence submitted to the committee points to the existence in the the committee points to the existence in the Athabasca and Mackenzie Valleys of the most

Athabasca and Mackenzie Vallers of the most extensive petroleum field on the American content, if not in the world.

The committee suggest that a bounded tract, 40,000 square miles in extent, be reserved from sale, and its value more necurately ascertained. They report that they have reason to believe that a comparison of the capabilities of this region shows that it exceeds, in the extent of its navigable waters, in the urea of arable and pastoral lands, in valuable fresh water fisheries, in its forests, and in its capacity to support population, the countries of Norway, Sweden. Denmark, Germany, Austria, and part of France and Russia. The committee recommend protection for the whale lisheries of the Arctic Ocean. The furbearing animals of the region are also reported on.

From the London Standard

From the London Standard.

For some time past Messrs. Priestman Bros, of Hull have been endeavoring to overcome the difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of using the ordinary petroleum of commerce as a motive power for engines. In this they have now fully succeeded, as was demenstrated by a petroleum ordinary petroleum of the way of the proceeding as they have now fully succeeded, as was Queen Victoria street. In this engine the oil is placed in a closed tank inside the foundation of the engine, and air is pumped into this tank until a pressure of about live pounds to the square inch is obtained. The oil is then mixed with air until it is formed into a valey, after which it cases into a closed from vessel or vaporizer, where it is heated, and from which it is admitted into the engine cylinder and ignited by means of an electric spark. The spark is obtained from a small primary battery canable of doing about 30 hours' work without attention, and which can be renewed at a very small cost. In starting the engine ontery canade of doing about 30 hours work without attention, and which can be renewed at a very small cost. In starting the engine the vaporizer is heated for a few minutes, after which the necessary heat is obtained from the exhaust products of combustion while on their way to the chimney. The cylinder is water-jacketed, the water being kept in circulation by a small pump. After ithas once been started the engine works automatically, preparing its own source of power, heating its own spark or ignition. The great point here is that only ordinary petroleum is used, which, moreover, is entirely consumed, leaving no residue whatever, the combustion leng compilete. The cost of working this engine, taking the oil at the present price, is stated to be a little more than a hallpenny per horse power per hour. The combine is simple in construction and is well adapted for use where steam is finadmissible and coal great or the sense of the sense. The engine is simple in construction and is well adapted for use where steam is fradmis-sible and coal gas not obtainable. It has been thoroughly tried and proved in practical work before being brought out.

John Wesley on the American Revolution. From the St. James's Gazette

A curious and characteristic letter of John esley, bearing date June 14, 1775, has been scovered by the Historical Manuscript Comdiscovered by the Historical Manuscript Com-mission among the family papers of the Earl of Darimouth. It is addressed to Lord Dari-mouth, at that time Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is an energetic and passionate profest against the war in America. "All my prejudices," says the writer, "are against the Americans for I am a High Churchman, the son of a High Churchman, bred up from my childhood in the highest notion of passive obe-dience and non-resistance. And vet, in spite of all my rooted projudices, I cannot avoid thinking, if I think at all that an oppressed repulse asked for nothing more than their legal rights, and that in the most modest and inof-fensive manner which the nature of the case would allow. But waiving all considerations of right and wrong, is it common sense to use force toward the Americans? Remember Rehoboam, remember Philip II., remember Charles is Rehoboam, remember Philip II., remember Charles I.!"

Carnegle's Last Letter from Blaine,

PITTSBURGH, May 15 .- Andrew Carnegie arrived last night to look after his various industries. He goes to Braddock to-morrow to look through his new rail mill. On Tuesday next he will sail for Europe, and will be accompanied by Henry Phipps, Jr., and his famy. As Mr. Carnegie was leaving his office to-

lly. As Mr. Carnegie was reaving its white Blaine day he said:

'The last letter I received from Mr. Blaine said that he was in the best of health. We will meet him and his family in London on June 6. From London we start on a 700-mile conching trip through Sectional and England over a country which has so far been little traversed. We expect this will be one of the most enjoyable features of our trip."

The Bell Company Reaching Out.

Boston, May 15 .- The American Bell Telephone Company issues a circular to day offering stock-belders the right to subscribe at har for Etsatist seven per cent ten year bonds issued for the construction the long distance temphone existen. The company will have the right to redient the form Ame. I. 1866, or any interest day thereafter, at 1.10 and interest. The trans-ter these cless from Jame 10, inclinates and indeer of fifty shares is cuttled to subscribe to one \$1,000 bond.

From a dilted Man.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Of the many "breach of promise" cases that have come up i the courts inroughout the country I notice the plainting the courts incompositing country a notice the plainting are invariably of the femicine gender. Is there no recourse in law for men who have had their affections trified with: I am unhapply, a victim myself, and if there is any virtue in law I intend forthwith seeking it. New York, May 11.

"Pobby." said his mother sternly, "you go into the back yard and stay there. I'll teach you to open the front gate without permission!"

Robby went into the back yard, and was so quiet and

Robby went into the back yard, and was so quiet and gaed that at the end of an hour his mother rejected and told him that he could play an the sidewalk a little while if he would tage into the street.

"An" he and a can't i play in the back yard a little while longer it

When the liver fails to act, and you are billous and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayre's Sanative Fills to bring about a healthy sotion of the liver, and remove all the treating symptoms.

THE AMAJEUR BILLIAND CONTEST. Actor Batabridge Defeats Dr. Jonainge in

Mr. Clement Bainbridge, the actor, made his début before an audience of clubmen in the Racquet Court Club last night in the role of competitor for the national amateur billiard championship, and he treated everybody to big surprise by changing what seemed certain defeat into an exciting viotory. He crossed cues with Dr. Jennings the Brooklyn expert, and suffered from "stage fright" so excessively at the outset that he could make a double-figure run but twice in the first score of innings, but he made enough complicated carroms to indicate an advanced knowledge of the science of cushion

carrons. He corralled the balls in a cerner is the third inning, and executed 19 carrons, but tripped after that in the simplest shot, although he frequently executed some clever cushion combinations. Dr. Jennings also effected brilliant combina-Dr. Jennings also effected brilliant combina-tion kiss carroms on the open table, and inter-polated several clever, but short-lived runs at rail nursing. He turned his first string in the fiteenth inning, with a score of 109, to Bain-bridge's 46. This lead and the apparent in-crease of his adversary's nervousness practi-cally left progress unopposed, and he ran ahead with frequent double-figure spuris that gave the spectators occasion to appland some finely conceived carroms. When he had reached 201, his actor adversary had but \$4 buttons to his credit.

Was the score:

| Hainbridge = 0, 5, 19, 4, 4, 6, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 2, 8, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 13, 2, 0, 2, 7, 8, 3, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 23, 2, 8, 8, 4, 8, 8, 1, 10, 8, 4, 0, 3, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 2, 7, 3, 5, 1, 8, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 7, 3, 5, 1, 8, 3, 1, 0, 1 To-night Mr. Bainbridge will meet Champion Oddie, and the game will begin at 8 o'clock to enable George F. Siosson to give an exhibition afterward.

YOUNG MR. HOWLAND'S RETURN.

He Wandered Off to New Canana, and Doesn't Know How he Get There,

Mr. Henry W. Howland, who disappeared from his home at 1.495 Broadway on last Saturday, returned yesterday morning. His wife received a telegram from him at New Canaan, Conn., on Monday asking for money, and Mr. C. M. Crane of 1.515 Broadway, a friend of the family, went to New Canaan and brought Mr. Howland back yesterday morning. Mr. Howland is not able to give any coherent account of himself since he left home. He remembers of himself since he left home. He remembers visiting Wallack's Theatre on Saturday, and when he came to himself he says he was lying on a country road, fiat ion his back, with the sun shining in his face. He was told that he was four miles from New Canan. He was very much exhausted, but managed to walk into the village and send the telegram to his wife. His friends think that he waiked the whole distance, which is about 45 miles.

During the winter Mr. Howland had two abscesses in his head, and since then he has been in poor health. It is thought that his illness temperarily unbalanced his mind.

-A reproduction of the Bastile is about to e opened as a show in Paris. -Macbeth by Irving is promised to Eng-

lish theatregoers next season. -The Russian military manœuvres are to take place this year at Odessa in August, and the Em-

-The Ameer of Afghanistan is said to be meditating a journey to England to eal; on the Empres of India this summer.

-Strawberries in England have been costing expense apiece, peaches half a guinea, and cherries have sold at about their weight in gold.

-The receipts at the London Zoölogical Gardens have decreased \$10,000 in the past year, and the managers blame Buffalo Bill's show for the loss. -A Paris journal asserts that an English

ex-bangman has been hired by an American manager for a lecture tour in the United States, and is to receive \$40,000 over his expenses. -Just as the doors were about to be opened.

at the Theatre de l'Albambra, in Brussels, the enormous chandelier fell with a fearful crash. No one was hurt, but the performance had to be postponed.

-A woman proof reader on an English paper noticed two grammatical blunders in "She," and wrote a note to the author pointing them out, she received a note of thanks enclosing a check for a guinea.

– Baron de Hagemeister, a young Russian nobleman was in a Paris tailor shop trying on some clothes, when, as he stooped over, a pistol fell from his pocket and was discharged. The bullet passed through his stomach, and he died in a few hours. -A woman in San José has recovered con-

sciousness after lying in a state of support for nine menths. If some of the politicians should go to sleep for the same length of time what a series of surprises there would be for them on the day of their awakening -The new luman steamship, the City of New York, is warranted by her builders to be unsinks-

ble. That is, one condition laid down in the contract by the company was that she should be unsinkable, al-though she is of iron and has a capacity of 10.50) tons. -London bankers have for a long time been seeking to obtain an additional fifteen minutes of grace to get their checks through the Clearing House after the close of business each day. The clearing House has finally conceded five minutes and it is said

that the bankers welcome even this as an almost ince tituable boon. -It is said that the primrose was not Lord Beaconsheld s favorite flower at all, and that the story that it was arose from the fact that the Queen sent to grace his colling a wreath of those flowers with a card bearing the itscription, is her own handwriting, "Hi favorite flower." But she meant the favorite of her

own husband. Prince Albert, not of Reaconstield -Two thousand emigrants left Liverpool for Canada in one week this year, and the next week six additional steamers with a capacity of 4,500 had to be put on, and they were all filled, and many passengers had to remain over for another week for lack of The rate of emigration has been maintained at aim the same point ever since, it is said, and the record of the season will be unprecedented.

-Margaret Andrews Oldham, the new uthern poet, whom Tas Ses had the honor of discovering is an attractive little woman, whose years are net much beyond a score and a quarter pretty, intelligent face, with a shapely nose, large blue even, expressive mouth, and a shell pink complexion. the laberits her literary inclination from bewho was a college President, while her mother is at the head of an educational institution. Her husband is a journalist and writer, and ker brother is a lawyer edit

-President Cleveland still fights shy of mounting a saddle horse, though he is a member of the Washington Riding Academy, and a horse is kept there for him. A Washington man says that he is not afraid of the herse so much as of the "notoriety of appearing in public in the attitude of a jockey," and he is also said. to have an idea that he would out a comical figure on horseback. Mrs. Claveland is reported as being very anxieus to ride, but is restrained by the fear of notoricy. t is not asserted by any one that Mrs. Cleveland thinks

she went in't look well on borseback. -Editor Willard Cobb of Lockport tells - Editor Willard Coop of Lockport tells this story of Roscoe Conking's remarkable memory in the fall of 1808 Mr. Conking came home to Utica to make a speech upon the accuting issues of the hour, and the Berald wanted to report it in fall, but couldn't do it unless the orator would give it a copy of the speech in advance. This he did on the afternoon of the evening when he was to speak and in the evening he delivered the speech almost word for word as furnished in advance, although the effort was to every appearance extempore. It made upward of eleven solid columns of the Utica Herald.

-A lady's reticule is among the relics preserved at Ainwick Castle. It is said that on the night preceding the battle of Waterloo, when the Duke of Weilington was attending the Duchess of Richmond's ball in Brussels Major Ferdy became deeply enamored a lady whom he met there for the fire the parting, when "mininght breught the trumpet tound of strife," begging from her some sourenir, he received this reticule. After the battle Major Percy was selected to convey to Lord Bathurst the Duke's selected to convey to Lord Bathurst the Duke's famous despatch dated Waterlox, June 18, 1815, in which he gave an account of the contest, and the reticule was utilized as a case for the document, becoming, thereby, the bearer of the firstjof the good indings to the Engitth Government. He history ended there, however, for al-though the Major coarched loyally, he was never obta-te find the owner of the reticulo again.